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Dr. Creudiropoulos ends his very interesting report by complaining of the existence of a very large number of rats in the island of Camaran, which rats are a real danger for the spreading of the epidemic. He can not obtain the destruction of said rats by poisoning them on account of their very large number. The sole way to act would be to vaccinate them with an infectious disease, but there would be a real danger of spreading said infectious disease to the inhabitants of the village of Camaran, which ought to be evacuated by order of the Government. The question of the rats is a serious one, presenting a real danger. That is what Dr. Creudiropoulos, who is one of the most learned physicians of the Ottoman sanitary service, reports about the outbreak of plague in Camaran. Besides the above-mentioned cases of bronchitis, no more plague cases have been observed among the 759 pilgrims of the steamship *Mirzapore*.

Plague in the Hedjaz.

Since April 30 no more plague cases have been observed among the pilgrims in the Hedjaz. On the 25th of the same month, 2 plague cases have been observed among the inhabitants of Djiddah. It is not reported whether they proved fatal. Since the latter date no fresh cases are reported.

Plague in Mascate.

The English sanitary representative has communicated, at the sitting of the 9th instant, to the International Sanitary Commission, that the British Ambassador in Constantinople having inquired about the existence of plague at Mascate, Major Fagan, representative of Her Majesty the Queen, at said places, has answered, the 4th instant, that 2 plague cases have been imported into Mascate April 12; both have been isolated and recovered. No fresh cases have been observed since then.

Dearth of food in Teheran.

The Ottoman sanitary representation at Teheran reports under date of April 12 that the capital of Persia, as well as the surrounding provinces, is suffering from dearth of food, as a consequence of which riots broke out in the streets of Teheran. Bread is sold four times dearer than it was sold twenty days ago.

Sanitary conditions of Constantinople.

In Constantinople, besides the typhoid fever epidemic, which has lasted a long time, there is a widespread epidemic of measles. The cases are of mild character. Smallpox deaths are still registered, but very few. This small number of smallpox deaths must be attributed to the stringent orders given by the Sultan to vaccinate and revaccinate the inhabitants of Constantinople. From February 1 to April 4, 59,235 persons have been vaccinated or revaccinated; from these 59,235, 20,000 proved successful. I am very happy to state that during the ten years in which I have had charge of the foundlings of Pera, not one of them have died from smallpox. In spite of the applications to the minister of the interior about the filthiness of the streets of Constantinople, and